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(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Application Number	09/312,479
Filing Date	May 17, 1999
First Named Inventor	Robert J. Hennick et al.
Group Art Unit	2878
Examiner Name	Luu, Thanh X.
Attorney Docket Number	283_237.10CPA

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

27

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)

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SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm or Individual name	Wall Marjama & Bilinski LLP	Reg. No. 26,441
Signature		
Date	March 9, 2005	

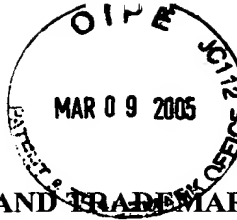
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Typed or printed name	Christine M. Holmes	Date	March 9, 2005
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Practitioner's Docket No.: 283_237.10CPA

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the application of: Robert J. Hennick et al.

Ser. No.: 09/312,479

Group Art Unit: 2878

Filed: May 17, 1999

Examiner: Luu, Thanh X.

Confirmation No.: 2665

For: OPTICAL AND IMAGE SENSOR SUBASSEMBLY ALIGNMENT AND MOUNTING METHOD

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
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Christine M. Holmes

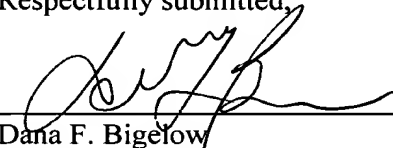
RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE
WITH 37 CFR 1.192(C)

In response to the subject Notification, a revised Appeal Brief is being submitted herewith, in triplicate. The appellants believe that the Appeal Brief is now in proper condition for the Examiner's review and preparation of an answer.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 9, 2005

By:


Dana F. Bigelow
Reg. No. 26,441

DFB/cmh
Telephone: (315) 425-9000

Customer No.: 20874

Practitioner's Docket No.: 283_237.10CPA

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Christine M. Holmes

Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF

This application is before the Honorable Board of Appeals on appeal from the final rejection by the Examiner dated January 8, 2003, wherein claims 1-37 and 45-108 were finally rejected.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

An assignment of the invention claimed in this application from the Appellant to Welch Allyn, Inc., is recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark microfilm records at Reel 010174, Frame 0258. Accordingly, the real party in interest is Welch Allyn, Inc.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellant, the Appellant's legal representative, or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-37 and 45-108 are pending in the application. The rejections of Claims 1-37 and 45-108 are appealed. The claims are set forth in the Appendix to this brief.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS AFTER FINAL REJECTION

There were no amendments to the claims made after the Final Office Action dated January 8, 2003.

V. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The present invention comprises a method and apparatus for establishing a desired spacial relationship between an image sensor subassembly 14 and an optical subassembly 12. That desired relationship is not necessarily a fixed distance between the two components but will tend to vary even with the same batch components. Accordingly the desired relationship is determined by the actual performance of the components as they are selectively spacially moved until a desired image quality results. At that time, the relative positions are fixed by a soldering cross hair. However, at the time the soldering occurs, the two components are not limited in their movement toward each other but are free to be moved until they arrive at the point where to proper performance is obtained.

VI. ISSUE

The issues are:

- 1) Whether claims 1 and 82 are anticipated by Masuko et al. (U.S. Patent 5,023,447).
- 2) Whether claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 80 and 82 are anticipated by Wise et al. (U.S. Patent 5,100,479).
- 3) Whether claims 26-29 and 31 are anticipated by Kawaguchi (U.S. Patent 5,171,985).
- 4) Whether claims 59, 61-64, 66, 68-71 and 89-92 are anticipated by Kanaya et al. (U.S. Patent 5,155,401)
- 5) Whether claims 13, 15, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 35, 37, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 83, 86-88, 95, 96, 98, 101-103, 105 and 106 are anticipated by Kropp (U.S. Patent 5,902,997).
- 6) Whether claims 14, 16, 17, 19-22, 25, 34, 36, 48, 50, 51, 54, 56, 58, 84, 85, 97, 99, 100, 104, 107 and 108 are obvious over Kropp.
- 7) Whether claims 60, 65, 67 and 72 are obvious over Kanaya et al.
- 8) Whether claims 78 and 79 are obvious over Christensen.
- 9) Whether claim 30 is obvious over Kawaguchi.

10) Whether claims 3-6 and 45 are obvious over Wise et al.

11) Whether claims 9-12 and 81 are obvious over Wise et al. in view of Kawaguchi.

VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Independent claim 1, together with its dependent claims 2-7 and 11-12 stand or fall together.

Claims 8-12 each stand or fall independently.

Claim 13 and its dependent claims 14-21, 24-25, 30-31, and 83 as well as claim 46 and its dependent claims 47-52 and 58 stand or fall together.

Claims 22 and 23 each stand or fall independently.

Claims 26 and 27 as well as claims 32, 33 and 37 stand or fall together.

Claims 28 and 29 each stand or fall independently.

Claims 34, 35 and 36 each stand or fall independently.

Claims 53-57 each stand or fall independently.

Claim 59 and its dependent claims thereon 60-62 as well as claims 66 and its dependent claims 67-69 stand or fall together.

Claims 63-65 each stand or fall independently.

Claims 70-72 each stand or fall independently.

Claim 73 and its dependent claims 74-76 stand or fall together.

Claims 77-81 each stand or fall independently.

Claim 82 stands or falls independently.

Claims 84-94 each stand or fall independently.

Claims 95 and its dependent claims 96-101 and 107-108 stand or fall together.

Claims 102-106 each stand or fall independently.

VIII. ARGUMENTS

1. Claims 1 and 82 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Masuko et al. (U.S. Patent 5,023,447).

The Masuko reference describes a photo-semiconductor module having a casing 30 to which a ceramic substrate 31 is soldered. In separate operations, a support arm 35 having a semi-spherical lens 36 attached thereto is soldered to the

substrate 31, and then a photo diode chip 33 is also soldered to the ceramic substrate 31. This is accomplished with no requirement for accurately positioning the photo diode chip 33 with respect to the semi-spherical lens 36. The lens 36 is merely mounted above the photo diode chip 33 and at an angle of 45° relative thereto. It is then the next step in which the alignment is critical. That is, an optical fiber 41 is secured to the side wall of the casing 30, and "then the PD chip 33 accommodated in the casing 30 and the optical fiber 41 are optically coupled to each other" (column 5, lines 8-10).

This is substantially different from the appellant's invention wherein the relative placements of the optical subassembly and the image sensor subassembly are the critical issue. Referring to claim 1, the preamble recites a method for mounting an optical subassembly to an image sensor subassembly. In the Masuko et al., reference, this does not occur. Rather, both the support arm 35 with its semi-spherical lens 36, and the photo diode chip 33 are secured to a ceramic substrate rather than there being one mounted to the other as recited in claim 1. A further recitation in claim 1 recites the step of "soldering said optical and image sensor subassemblies together using a solder material". Again, in the Masuko reference, those elements are not soldered together but are rather each soldered to a ceramic substrate. Thus, not only does Masuko et al., not have the structural limitations as set forth in claim 1, but neither does it have the need to do so since the co-alignment of these two elements is not critical for the reasons discussed hereinabove.

In respect to the final rejection of claim 82 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Masuko et al., claim 82 recites a further distinguishing feature which provides that, in addition to the two components at the time of the soldering step being free to move in either a vertical or horizontal direction as set forth in claim 1, the subassemblies are also free to move relative to each other in a direction normal to the two components. Thus, in addition to claim 82 being allowable because of its dependency on claim 1, which is considered to be allowable for the reasons discussed hereinabove, claim 82 adds a feature which further distinguishes over the Masuko et al. reference.

2. Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 80 and 82 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wise et al. (U.S. Patent 5,100,479). Further, claims

3-6 and 45 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Wise et al.

The Wise et al., reference shows an infrared detector 10 mounted inside a casing 12. Output leads 14 are connected to output pads 26 of the detector 10 at bonding regions 16 using a solder material. The output leads 14 typically connect the detector to processing circuitry. A window 13 in the casing 12 allows infrared radiation to strike the thermopiles 24 through a dielectric membrane 40 formed in aperture 22. In his explanation, the Examiner refers to the casing 12 as "an optical subassembly". Although the casing 12 has an opening or window 13 through which the infrared radiation is permitted to pass, it can not reasonably be considered "an optical subassembly" of the type intended by the applicant. That is, in the present case, the optical subassembly comprises a framework which holds a lens for focusing the light passing therethrough. The purpose and the structure of the present invention as recited in claim 1 is that of aligning the lens of the optical subassembly such that it coincides with the image sensor when the two subassemblies are interconnected.

Considering the recitation of claim 1 as discussed hereinabove regarding the step of soldering the optical and image sensor subassemblies together, in order for the Wise et al., reference to anticipate the invention as recited in claim 1, it would be necessary for the optical subassembly to not only include the casing 12 but also the leads 14, and for the image sensor assembly to also include the output pads 26, such that the optical subassembly is soldered to the image sensor assembly. The applicants believe that is an unreasonably broad and inaccurate interpretation of the teachings of the Wise et al., reference.

The positioning of the casing 12 in respect to the detector 10 is not critical as in the case of the present invention. Although the window 13 needs to be placed over the detector 10 such that the infrared radiation may pass through the casing 12, its exact positioning is not critical. In this regard, it should be noted that the aperture 22, which functions as the window through which the infrared radiation is detected, is probably more critical, and therefore the particular placement of the rim 20 with respect to the thermopiles 24 is the relative positioning that is more closely controlled in accordance with the process as set forth in the Wise et al., reference.

In respect to the step of the soldering the output pads 26 to the pins 14, there is no mention of a step of aligning the respective elements nor the need to do so. Thus, one skilled in the art would simply understand that reference to teach that the soldering process was simply a way to electrically interconnect the leads 14 to the output pads 26, rather than as a method of interconnecting two elements that are being closely co-aligned.

For the reasons discussed hereinabove the applicants believe that the Wise et al., reference neither shows nor suggests the method as set forth in claim 1. The claims that are dependent on claim 1 recite further steps that would further distinguish over the Wise et al., reference.

In respect to the rejection of claims 80 and 81 in view of the Wise et al., reference, it should be recognized that, because of the dependent nature of these claims they should be patentable for the reasons discussed hereinabove. Further, they add the further features relating to the pin being of a substantially uniform diameter, and the hole being a through-hole, respectively, which are features that further distinguish over the Wise et al. reference.

3. Claims 26-29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawaguchi (U.S. Patent 5,171,985). Further, claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Kawaguchi and claims 9-12 and 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Wise et al. in view of Kawaguchi.

The Kawaguchi reference shows a C shaped resin molding 9 mounted on a base 12, with the molding 9 having mounted therein a plurality of leads 5-1 through 5-4. Attached to the lead 5-1 is a light emitting element 1, and attached to the lead 5-2 is a light receiving element 2, with the tube being mounted such that the light emitting element 1 is aligned with the light receiving element 2. The resin molding 9 is mounted on the base 12, and the distal end of the leads 5-1 to 5-4 are connected to the base 12. In one embodiment shown in Fig. 6, the leads 5-1 through 5-4 pass through openings in the base 12 and are soldered into those openings.

Referring to claim 26, the Examiner indicates that the recited substantially rigid member could be either molding 9 or base 12. In respect to the recitation "an image sensor chip disposed on said substantially rigid member", clearly, there is no image sensor chip disposed on the base 12. Further, the appealants do not agree with the Examiners position that the image sensor chip is disposed on the substantially

rigid member 9. Rather, the light receiving device 2 is disposed on the nonrigid member 5-2. If one were to accept the Examiners position, it would be necessary to consider the entire lead structure, from the proximal end to their distal ends, as part of the substantially rigid member. This is not a reasonable interpretation considering the cantilevered condition of both the proximal and distal ends of the leads.

In contrast, the present invention has the image sensor chip securely fastened to a solid image sensor subassembly 14 having a short and rigid pin extending therefrom. The pin can thus be easily precisely positioned with respect to the surrounding hole and soldered in place. The soldering of the leads 5-1-5-4 in the Kawaguchi apparatus, on the other hand, is not critical with respect to its positioning relative to the opening.

4. Claims 59, 61-64, 66, 68-71, 89-92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kanaya et al. (U.S. Patent 5,155,401).

Also, claims 60, 65, 67 and 72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Kanaya et al.

The Kanaya reference shows and describes a recorder motor having a coded disk 32 secured to the motor shaft with an image sensor 33 in close proximity thereto for detecting the rotational angle of the coded disk 32. The positioning of the coded disk 32 relative to the coded sensor 33 is accomplished by selectively positioning the coded disk 32 on the motor shaft, and by selectively positioning, and soldering, both the sensor 33 with respect to a circuit board 35, and the circuit board 35 with respect to the motor terminals 28 and 29.

Referring now to the Examiner's objections on the basis of Kanaya, the Examiner refers to the motor terminals 28 and 29 as being the solder receiving interface between the printed circuit and the optical subassembly. Accordingly, the optical subassembly must include not only the disk 32 and its carrying shaft 17, but also the receiving member 39, the shaft 17, the bearings 15 and 16, the rotor 18, the rotor magnets 19, and the excitation coils 20 and 21. Inasmuch as these various elements are relatively moveable and not collectively rigid, the soldering of the circuit board 35 to the motor terminals 28 and 29 does not ensure that there will be no movement between the disk 32 and the image sensor 33.

Referring now to claim 59 and 66 as amended, the optical subassembly is recited as being substantially rigid, thus ensuring that once the two subassemblies are soldered together, there will be no movement between the image sensor and the

optical element. This is to be contrasted with Kanaya wherein the structure between the motor terminals 28 and 29 and the disk 32 is relatively moveable and therefore not rigid.

In respect to claims 59 and 66, the Examiner suggests Kanaya, has a substantially rigid optical subassembly, even though it includes a disk 32, a carrying shaft 19, receiving member 39, a shaft 17, bearings 15 and 16, a rotor 18, a rotor magnet 19 and excitation coils 20 and 21. The applicants believe that inasmuch as these elements are flexibly interconnected such that one part moves with respect to the other, they are not collectively a rigid subassembly.

5. Claims 13, 15, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 35, 37, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 83, 86-88, 95, 96, 98, 101-103, 105 and 106 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kropp (U.S. Patent 5,902,997). Further, claims 14, 16, 17, 19-22, 25, 34, 36, 48, 50, 51, 54, 56, 58, 84, 85, 97, 99, 100, 104, 107 and 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Kropp.

The Kropp reference shows a method for obtaining proper spacing between a lens and an optoelectronic component. Mounted on a base plate 1 is an optoelectronic 2 having a plurality of optically active zones 4a-4d thereon. These optically active zones are to be aligned with respective lenses 12a-12d on a lens body spaced therefrom. The proper relative positioning of the two components is obtained in one plane by coordinating an optically active zone 4e with a protuberance highest point 21, in the "A" direction (see Fig. 1), and in another plane by the engagement of the protuberances 18 and 19 with the face of the optoelectronic component 2 to obtain the proper spacial distance "B" as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Thus, unlike the present invention, the relative positioning of the two components is a fixed measured distance that will be a constant distance as determined by the length of the protuberances 18 and 19. After the optoelectronic component 2 has its face engaging the protuberances 18 and 19 (thereby limiting any further relative movement between the two components), then the optoelectronic component is secured to the base plate 1 by an adhesive or solder applied at point 35, for example.

In respect to the 102(e) rejections on the basis of Kropp, the Examiner says with respect to that reference that, "the instant before the two subassemblies touch prior to soldering, the subassemblies can be moved freely in a vertical or horizontal direction". With this the appellants disagree. The protuberances shown at 18 and 19 of Fig. 1 and at 40a and 40b in Fig. 4 are integrally a part of the lens body shown at

10 and 44, respectively. The spacial distance between the lenses and the optically active zones, are established by the protuberances such that, at the time of the soldering process, the protuberances are engaged with the face of the optoelectronic components so as to not only prevent the optoelectronic component 2 from being moved any further toward the lenses, but also provide at least frictional resistance to relative movement in both the vertical and horizontal directions. This is in contrast to claims 13 and 46 of the present invention wherein there is no restriction on the relative movement between the two components (i.e. free movement) immediately prior to said soldering step. It is also contrary to claim 95 wherein it is recited that the two subassemblies are not in contact with each other.

The Examiner has also said in respect to the Fig. 4 embodiment that Kropp discloses “A method for mounting an optical subassembly of an optical reading device to an image sensor subassembly, the method comprising: inherently moving the optical subassembly 44, 45 and the image sensor subassembly 40 in proximity to one another; aligning the subassemblies; and without a portion of the image sensor subassembly being in connect with a portion of the optical subassembly in contact, soldering the subassemblies together. That, only the soldered bumps and solderable surface touch”. The appellants disagree and believe that the Examiner is incorrect in this conclusion, since there does not appear to be any basis for it in the specification or drawings. In respect to the Fig. 4 embodiment of the Kropp reference, it should be recognized that because the annular markings 52A-52B are adapted to receive the protuberances 48A-48D therein, the freedom of relatively movement between the elements 40 and 44 are even more restricted than the Figs. 1 and 2 embodiments since, when the two protuberances 46a-46d are in position within the bearing regions 48A-48D, the lens 44 will not be moveable at all in the vertical or horizontal directions.

The Examiner further states that “Kropp further discloses (see Fig. 4) the solderable surface consisting of a pin (46) having a substantially uniform-diameter body”. The appellants disagree. The element 46 in Fig. 3 which is misnumbered as items 40a and 40b in Fig. 4, is a convex protuberance and does not have a substantially uniform-diameter body but has a diameter that varies continually through its length. In this regard, the Examiner's comment with respect to “compared to the width of the subassembly, the pin has a substantially uniform-diameter”, is not understood. In this regard the Examiners attention is drawn to

column 5, lines 30 and 31 where it is indicated that, "the protuberances 46a-46d may preferably be constructed to be lenticular in shape".

6. Claims 73, 74, 76-78, 93 and 94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Christensen (U.S. Patent 5,753,908). Also, claims 75 and 79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Christensen.

The Christensen reference shows an imaging device including a retina board 80 upon which a linear photo sensor array 52 is mounted, with the board 80 being attached by screws 24 to a scanning carriage 10 that include lenses 20 and 22. The screws 24 pass through a pair of over sized holes 82 and 84 in the board 80 such that the board 80 can move relative to the scanning carriage 10 to allow adjustments for the first, second and third degrees of freedom as shown at 30, 32 and 34 of Fig. 5. As will be seen in Fig. 6, adjustments of the focus between the lens 22 and the photo sensor array 52 is made by moving the lens 22 in a fourth degree of freedom 36. Adjustment in the fifth degree of freedom 38 is obtained by movement of the retina board 50 by adjusting the screws 150 and 152. Of the five degrees of freedom, it is thus only the fourth degree of freedom which is comparable to the present invention, and as described hereinabove, Christensen only suggests that the lens 22 be positionally adjusted with respect to the photo sensor array 52. But he does not describe or suggest how that is accomplished or how those elements are positioned and fixed in place.

With regard to the 102(e) rejections on the basis of Christensen, as set forth in paragraph 10 of the Office Action, the Examiner appears to be stating that the printed circuit board 80 is a part of the optical subassembly 10. If one chooses this construction, then, as shown in Fig. 4, the sockets 90 and 100 which are soldered into the printed circuit board 80, must also be considered part of the "optical subassembly". Then, there is no "solder receiving interface between the substantially rigid planar member and the optical subassembly" as suggested by the Examiner. The interface is rather by a way of "Pins in Carrier Type IC Socket" arrangement as described in lines 33-47 of column 5. That is, the solder interface is on the "optical subassembly" as defined by the Examiner, but it is not "between" the rigid planar member and the optical subassembly as recited in claim 73 of the applicant's claims.

In addition to the independent claims 1, 13, 24, 26, 32, 46, 59, 66, 73 and 95, and the dependent claims 82, 83 and 86, all of which are patentable for the reasons

discussed hereinabove, the following dependent claims are patentably distinctive thereover for the recitation of further features.

Claims 8, 19, 29, 35, 53, 64, 71, 78 and 102 are further patentably distinctive over the previously discussed independent claims because of the further recitation of a pin.

Claims 10, 21, 28, 34, 55, 63, 70, 77 and 105 are further patentably distinctive over the previously discussed independent claims because of the further recitation of a hole.

Claims 9, 20, 36, 54, 65, 72, 79 and 104 are further patentably distinctive over the previously discussed claims by reason of their further recitation of a threaded screw configuration.

Claims 12, 23, 57 and 108 are further patentably distinctive over the previously discussed independent claims for their further recitation of both a pin and a hole configuration.

Claims 11, 22, 56, 80-81, 84-85, 87-94, 103, 106 and 107 are patentably distinctive over the earlier discussed claims for the further recitation of a uniform diameter body and/or through-hole.

IX. CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing comments and discussions the appellants believe that the Examiner has not made a *prima facie* case for the unpatentability of the claims and that the claims are patentable distinguishable over the cited references.

The appellants therefore request that the rejection of the Examiner be reversed and that the appealed claim be allowed to issue.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0289.

Respectfully submitted,

WALL MARJAMA & BILINSKI LLP

Date: March 9, 2005

By: 

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APPENDIX A

1. A method for mounting an optical subassembly of an optical reading device to an image sensor subassembly of an optical device, said method comprising the steps of:

moving said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly in proximity with one another; and

soldering said optical and image sensor assemblies together using a solder material, wherein at the time of said soldering step there is no contact between said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly that prevents free movement of said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly in either of a vertical or a horizontal direction.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassemblies or said image sensor subassemblies.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassemblies or said image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of overmolding non-solderable material onto solderable material to form said solderable surface.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical or image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of plating a solderable material onto a non-solderable material.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of forming a solderable material on at least one of said optical or image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of insert molding solderable material in non-solderable material.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on said optical subassembly, wherein said forming step includes

the step of making a frame for said optical subassembly comprising essentially solderable material.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassemblies or said image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of making said solderable surface in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

9. The method of claim 7, when said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a threaded screw.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a hole.

11. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of forming a first solderable surface on one of said subassemblies and a second solderable surface in said other of said subassemblies, wherein said first solderable surface is made in the configuration of a pin driving a substantially uniform-diameter body, and said second solderable surface is made in the configuration of a through-hole, wherein said pin has a diameter smaller than said hole to allow positional adjusting of said optical subassembly relative to said image sensor subassembly.

12. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of forming a solderable pin on one of said subassemblies, and making a hole for receiving said pin on the remaining of said subassemblies.

13. A method for mounting an optical subassembly to an image sensor subassembly, said method comprising the steps of:

forming at least one solderable surface on at least one of said optical and image sensor subassemblies;

moving said optical subassembly in proximity with said image sensor subassembly to define an interface delimited by said at least one solderable surface of said optical subassembly or said image sensor subassembly; and

soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together at said interface, wherein said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly are configured so that said image sensor subassembly and said optical subassembly can be moved freely relative to one another in at least either of a vertical or a horizontal direction immediately prior to said soldering step.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said forming step includes the step of overmolding non-solderable material onto solderable material.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein said forming step includes the step of plating a solderable material onto non-solderable material.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein said forming step includes the step of insert molding solderable material in non-solderable material.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein said forming step includes the step of making a frame for said optical subassembly comprising essentially solderable material.

18. The method of claim 13, wherein said forming step includes the step of making said solderable surface in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

20. The method of claim 18 wherein said at least one solderable surface is provided by a threaded screw.

21. The method of claim 18 wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a hole.

22. The method of claim 13, wherein said forming step includes the step of making a first solderable surface in one of said subassemblies and a second solderable surface in said other of said subassemblies, wherein said first solderable surface is made in the configuration of a pin having a substantially uniform-diameter body, and a said second solderable surface is made in the configuration of a through-hole having a diameter larger than said body.

23. The method of Claim 13, when said forming step includes the steps of forming a solderable pin on one of said subassemblies and a hole for receiving said pin on said other of said subassemblies.

24. The method of claim 13, wherein said moving step includes the step of aligning optical elements of said optical assembly with imaging elements of said image sensor assembly.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein said aligning step includes the steps of:

exposing said image sensor assembly to a predetermined test target; and observing indicia representing electrical signals generated by said image sensor.

26. An image sensor subassembly comprising:
a substantially rigid member;
an image sensor chip disposed on said substantially rigid member;
a solderable surface formed on said substantially rigid member, said solderable surface being of a configuration selected from the group consisting of a hole or pin for receiving in surrounding but not engaging relationship a corresponding pin or hole; and a solder material disposed between said pin and said hole.

27. The image sensor subassembly of claim 26, wherein said solderable surface is made in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative a smooth surface.

28. The image sensor subassembly of claim 26, wherein said solderable surface is made in the configuration of a hole.

29. The image sensor subassembly of claim 26, wherein said solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

30. The method of claim 17, wherein said moving step includes the step of aligning optical elements of said optical subassembly with imaging elements of said image sensor subassembly.

31. The method of claim 17, wherein said aligning step includes the steps of:

exposing said image sensor subassembly to a predetermined test target; and
observing indicia representing electrical signals generated by said image sensor.

32. An optical subassembly comprising:
a substantially rigid member;
an optical element disposed on said substantially rigid member; and
a solderable surface formed on said substantially rigid member, said solderable surface being of a configuration selected from the group consisting of a hole, pin, or threaded screw.

33. The optical subassembly of claim 32, wherein said solderable surface is made in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface.

34. The optical subassembly of claim 32, wherein said solderable surface is made in the configuration of a hole.

35. The optical subassembly of claim 33, wherein said solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

36. The optical subassembly of claim 33 wherein said solderable surface is provided by a threaded screw.

37. The optical subassembly of claim 33, wherein said at least one solderable surfaces includes four solderable surfaces formed about a periphery of said image sensor.

45. The method of claim 1, wherein said method further comprises the step, after said moving step, of aligning said optical subassembly and image sensor subassembly using a video monitor which displays an output indicative of an output of said image sensor subassembly.

46. A method for making an optical and image sensor assembly, said image sensor assembly comprising an optical image sensor subassembly and an image sensor subassembly, said method comprising the steps of:

aligning said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly relative to one another without contacting said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly against one another in a manner that prevents free movement of said subassemblies relative to one another in either of a vertical or a horizontal direction; and

when said optical subassembly and said image sensor assembly are properly aligned, securing said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together.

47. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassembly or said image sensor subassembly, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

48. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical assembly or said image sensor assembly, wherein said forming step includes the step of overmolding non-solderable material onto solderable material to form said solderable surface, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

49. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical or image sensor subassembly, wherein said forming step includes the step of plating a solderable material onto a non-solderable material, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

50. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of forming a solderable material on at least one of said optical or image sensor subassembly, wherein said forming step includes the step of insert molding solderable material in non-solderable material, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

51. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on said optical subassembly, wherein said forming step includes the step of making a frame for said optical subassembly comprising essentially solderable material, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

52. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassembly or said image sensor subassembly, wherein said forming step includes the step of making said solderable surface in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

54. The method of claim 52, when said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a threaded screw.

55. The method of claim 52, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a hole.

56. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of forming a first solderable surface on one of said optical subassembly or image sensor subassembly and a second solderable surface in said other of said optical subassembly or image sensor subassembly, wherein said first solderable surface is made in the configuration of a pin, and said second solderable surface is made in the configuration of a hole, wherein said pin has a diameter smaller than said hole to allow positional adjusting of said optical subassembly relative to said image sensor subassembly, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

57. The method of Claim 46, further comprising the steps of forming a solderable pin on one of said optical subassembly on image sensor assembly, and making a hole for receiving said pin on the remaining of said subassemblies, and wherein said securing step includes the step of soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly together using a solder material.

58. The method of claim 46, further comprising the step of aligning said subassemblies using a video monitor which displays an output indicative of an output of said image sensor.

59. An imaging device comprising:
an image sensor subassembly including an image sensor mounted on a printed circuit board;
a substantially rigid optical subassembly, said optical subassembly including an optical element disposed on a substantially rigid member;

at least one solderable surface formed on either of said printed circuit board or said optical subassembly defining at least one solder receiving interface between said printed circuit board and said optical subassembly; and

solder material for bonding said subassemblies disposed at said at least one solder-receiving interface.

60. The device of claim 59, further including a housing encapsulating said device, said device partially defining a feed path.

61. The device of claim 59, further including a housing encapsulating said device, said housing including a handle.

62. The device of claim 59, wherein said at least one solderable surface is made in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface.

63. The device of claim 59, wherein said at least one solderable surface is made in the configuration of a hole.

64. The device of claim 59, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

65. The device of claim 59, wherein said at least one solderable surface is provided by a threaded screw.

66. An imaging device comprising:
an image sensor subassembly including an image sensor mounted on a printed circuit board;
a substantially rigid optical subassembly, said optical subassembly having a single receive optical axis and including an optical element disposed on a substantially rigid member;
at least one solderable surface formed on either of said image sensor subassembly or optical subassembly defining at least one solder receiving interface between said image sensor subassembly and said optical subassembly; and

solder material for bonding said subassemblies disposed at said at least one solder-receiving interface.

67. The device of claim 66, further comprises a housing encapsulating said device said housing partially defining a feed path for receiving documents.

68. The device of claim 66, further comprising a housing encapsulating said device said housing including a handle.

69. The device of claim 66, wherein said at least one solderable surface is made in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface.

70. The device of claim 66, wherein said at least one solderable surface is made in the configuration of a hole.

71. The device of claim 66, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

72. The device of claim 66, wherein said at least one solderable surface is provided by a threaded screw.

73. An optical reading device comprising:
an optical and image sensor assembly including
an image sensor subassembly including an image sensor mounted on a substantially rigid planar member,
an optical subassembly, said optical subassembly including an optical element disposed on a substantially rigid member,
at least one solderable surface formed on either of said optical subassembly or said substantially rigid planar member defining at least one solder receiving interface between said substantially rigid planar member and said optical subassembly,
solder material for bonding said subassemblies disposed at said at least one solder-receiving interface,

a housing, said optical and image sensor assembly being disposed in said housing.

74. The device of claim 73, wherein said housing partially defines a feed path and wherein said device is a document reading device, for reading indicia from documents transported along said feed path.

75. The device of claim 73, wherein said housing includes a handle, and wherein said device is a hand held optical reader.

76. The device of claim 73, wherein said at least one solderable surface is made in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface.

77. The device of claim 73, wherein said at least one solderable surface is made in the configuration of a hole.

78. The device of claim 73, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

79. The device of claim 73, wherein said at least one solderable surface is provided by a threaded screw.

80. The method of claim 8, wherein said pin comprises a substantially uniform-diameter.

81. The method of claim 10, wherein said hole is a through-hole.

82. The method of claim 1, wherein there is further no contact between said subassemblies which prevents free relative movement between said assemblies in a direction normal to each other.

83. The method of claim 13, wherein said subassemblies are further configured to be freely moved in a direction normal to each other immediately prior to said soldering step.

84. The method of claim 19, wherein said pin is of a substantially uniform-diameter.

85. The method of claim 21, wherein said hole is a through-hole.

86. The method of claim 46, aligning step further includes the step of moving said subassemblies without contact in a manner that prevents free movement of said subassemblies in a direction normal to each other.

87. The method of claim 52, wherein said pin has a substantially uniform-diameter body.

88. The method of claim 55, wherein said hole is a through-hole.

89. The method of claim 63, wherein a hole is a through-hole.

90. The method of claim 64, wherein said pin comprises a substantially uniform-diameter body.

91. The device of claim 70, wherein said hole is through-hole.

92. The device of claim 71, wherein said pin has substantially uniform-diametered body.

93. The device of claim 73, wherein said hole is a through-hole.

94. The device of claim 78, wherein said pin comprises a substantially uniform-diametered body.

95. A method for mounting an optical subassembly of an optical reading or imaging device to an image sensor subassembly of an optical reading or imaging device, said method comprising the steps of:

moving said optical subassembly and said image sensor subassembly in proximity with one another;

aligning said optical subassembly with said image sensor subassembly; and without a portion of said image sensor subassembly being in contact with a portion of said optical subassembly, soldering said optical subassembly and said image sensor assembly together using a solder material.

96. The method of claim 95, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassemblies or said image sensor subassemblies.

97. The method of claim 95, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassemblies or said image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of overmolding non-solderable material onto solderable material to form said solderable surface.

98. The method of claim 95, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical or image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of plating a solderable material onto a non-solderable material.

99. The method of claim 95, further comprising the step of forming a solderable material on at least one of said optical or image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of insert molding solderable material in non-solderable material.

100. The method of claim 95, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on said optical subassembly, wherein said forming step includes the step of making a frame for said optical subassembly comprising essentially solderable material.

101. The method of claim 95, further comprising the step of forming a solderable surface on at least one of said optical subassemblies or said image sensor subassemblies, wherein said forming step includes the step of making said solderable surface in an irregular configuration having an increased surface area per unit three dimensional space relative to that of a smooth surface.

102. The method of claim 101, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin.

103. The method of claim 101, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a pin having a substantially uniform-diametered body.

104. The method of claim 95, when said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a threaded screw.

105. The method of claim 101, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a hole.

106. The method of claim 101, wherein said at least one solderable surface is in the configuration of a through-hole.

107. The method of claim 95, further comprising the step of forming a first solderable surface on one of said subassemblies and a second solderable surface in said other of said subassemblies, wherein said first solderable surface is in made in the configuration of a pin having a substantially uniform-diametered body, and said second solderable surface is made in the configuration of a through-hole, wherein said pin body has a diameter smaller than said through-hole to allow positional adjusting of said optical subassembly relative to said image sensor subassembly.

108. The method of claim 95, further comprising the steps of forming a solderable pin on one of said subassemblies, and making a through-hole for receiving said pin on the remaining of said subassemblies.